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**BERGESON
NURSERY**

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FERTILE, MINNESOTA



To you, our old customers, and to the ever increasing number of new ones, we present this twelfth annual catalog. While twelve years is not a long time, many things have been learned, most of them the hard way. We do not know it all yet but feel that you can profit from our experience thus far. Through the balance of this book you will find information we hope will be of value to you.

In the establishing of prices, our first aim is quality, second comes price. The experienced planter knows that there is a vast difference in quality of nursery stock, and prefers to buy from the standpoint of quality rather than price.

To you who are within driving distance, we invite you to drive over and select your own stock. Visitors are always welcome in the summer time, too, we'll be glad to give you some bouquets in flower time or you can sample the fruit right from the trees in plum and apple time. We expect to have 10 different varieties of strawberries fruiting this year, and 12 different raspberries. Also quite a number of other new fruits.



Windbreaks

A good windbreak will add more to the value of a farm than anything else for the same amount of money invested. And the investment in cash need not be large. There are many farm windbreaks that have been planted without any cash outlay. Most farmers know how to grow willows from cuttings. Many farmers can go to the native woods for seedlings. In dealing with farmers, however, we usually find that they would rather buy the trees from nurseries. They say that it would cost them more to spend the time looking for and digging wild seedlings than the trees cost at a nursery. The cost of trees is the smallest item, the work of preparing the ground and keeping it cultivated is the important thing. It is no use to plant trees in quack grass or soddy ground. On farms where there is no windbreak at all, every effort should be made to get one started. Start with the outside, which should be plenty far from the yard so as to hold the snowbanks clear from the yard. In the Red River Valley are many cases of just one row of Chinese elm doing an excellent job of holding snow. On the outside of this row should be placed a row of lilacs or honeysuckle to act as a permanent snowfence in case the Chinese elm die out in time. The trees in these two rows should be planted about three to four feet apart. in order to get quick and effective results. It is well then to leave a strip of about 60 feet or more as a snowtrap between these two rows and the main grove which should consist of taller growing trees such as ash, elm, willows, and the row next to the buildings should be of an ornamental variety such as wild plum or crabs, shrubs or evergreens.

Box Elder—Although a scrubby looking tree and subject to bugs, it is still a good windbreak and snowfence tree because of its bushy growth. Grows fast when young. 12-18 inches, 100 for \$3.50.

Green Ash—This tree takes the lead as an all-around windbreak tree. While it does not start as fast as a box elder, it gains gradually and surely and is a very dependable tree. Green ash should be planted about 4 feet apart in a row. Distance between rows may be from 8 to 14 feet, depending on the equipment to be used for cultivating. Our northern grown trees are sturdier and have a better root than the southern grown. 6-12 inch, \$1.75 per 100; 12-18 inch, 100 for \$3.50; 18-24 inch, \$4.50; 2-3 ft., \$5.50.

American Elm—The elm grows a little faster on good ground than does the ash, but is more particular about the soil. It will grow taller than the ash and makes a good companion for it. The more varieties of trees in a windbreak the more effective it is. 12-18 inch, 100 for \$3.50; 18-24 inch, 100 for \$4.50.

Chinese Elm—When this tree was first introduced it was too well spoken of. When its faults were discovered it was too badly spoken of. It is not to be used as a shade tree, but as a windbreak tree it is excellent because of the rapid and very bushy growth. It will stop snow two years after planting even if the rabbits eat it down the first year. It will serve the purpose well until the slower growing and more permanent trees take effect. 18-24 inch, \$4.00 for 100. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart.

Golden Willow—A very good windbreak tree except where there is alkali. A valuable trait is the nice golden color in the winter. It is especially nice together with evergreens and birch. A windbreak should be ornamental as well as useful. 2-3 ft., 100 for \$10.00.

Honeysuckle—This we believe is the very best shrub to use as a snowfence and also very good for an inside row. It grows fast and bushy, reaching a height of 10 feet, and is very attractive when loaded with flowers in the spring and berries in the summer. Easy to grow and grows anywhere. 12-18 inch transplants, \$12 for 100. Plant 4 feet apart.

Manchurian Crab—This tree does not do well on heavy soil, but on ordinary or light soil it does unusually well, grows fast, bushy, and in the spring it is loaded with white blossoms, in the fall with red berries enjoyed by birds and pheasants. 2-3 ft., \$6 for 100; 3-4 ft., heavy grade, \$10 for 100.

Birch—Not recommended as a windbreak tree, but a few mixed in with the others brightens the winter landscape. 12-18 inch, 10 for \$1.50. 2-3 ft. each 50 cents.

Spruce, White—This is the most satisfactory evergreen for windbreaks. On light soils it is practical to use evergreens for windbreaks. More trouble is experienced in heavy soil in getting them started. 5-year, 8 to 12 inch, 25 for \$4.00; 100 for \$15.00.

FRUIT

The fruit breeding stations of Minnesota, Dakotas, Canada and others have now made it possible for us in the North to grow very worthwhile fruit. Much has also been learned about fruit culture, and this information is available at these stations, county agent offices, and Agriculture colleges.

The high cost of fruit over the counter is one good reason for growing our own fruit. Add to this the pleasure one gets from watching the trees, flowers and fruit develop, the joy of eating tree-ripened fresh fruit from your own trees, and the improved health that goes with more fruit in the diet, it is just plain good business sense to grow your own fruit.

Apples

When given proper care, apples can be successfully grown in Northern Minnesota. And when we say apples, we mean good apples. Our home-grown fall apples are usually superior to the ones shipped in. In planting apple trees, one should plant so as to have early, fall and winter varieties. It is a good plan to have as many varieties as possible in order to have a more steady production. In this section it is best to grow the trees in bush form, keeping the branches close to the ground. This helps prevent sun-scald and winter injury, and affords more protection from the wind. Fruit trees suffer more from wind than from cold, so a windbreak on the north, west, and south is very beneficial. Apple trees do not like low ground, and the soil should not be too rich. Too rapid growth is often a cause of winter injury. On the other hand, cultivation or watering in the spring is desirable to promote vigor, but in late summer a drier condition is preferred for ripening the wood.

Mantet—A very high quality early apple from the Morden Station. 3 to 4 ft., each \$1.75.

Beacon—Ripens in August with a solid red color, good looking, good eating and cooking. 4-5 feet, transplanted, heavy grade, each \$1.50.

Melba—One of the best Canadian varieties, good size and high quality. Bears while young. 4-5 feet, transplanted, heavy grade, each \$1.65. 3-4 ft., each \$1.00.

Minjon—A late fall apple, better color and quality than the Wealthy. 3-4 ft., each \$1.00.

Anoka—Not a long-lived tree, but worth growing because it bears so soon. 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Erickson—The largest of them all, good quality, early. 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Hibernal—Absolutely hardy and a reliable bearer. Good for cooking. The best to use for top working. 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Haralson—There is no better pie apple grown. The Haralson is one of the earliest to bear. C. M. Pesek of Crookston had a dandy crop the fourth year after planting. Well reported of all through the north. One of the best winter apples. It will pay you to plant a few Haralson. 3-4 ft., each \$1; 4-5 ft., transplant, \$1.50.

Fireside—This is the best eating apple that can be grown in Minnesota. Ripens late, keeps all winter. Try one. 3-4 ft., each \$1.00.

Prairie Spy—At the experimental orchard of Harold Thomforde in Crookston, this is one of the most promising varieties. Ripens late, but the quality is excellent, well worth waiting for. Keeps all winter. Tree is very hardy and vigorous. 4-5 feet, each \$1.50.

Crab Apples

Dolgo—Wm. Page, county agent at Grand Forks, says this is an excellent crab for the north. Makes the best possible jelly, good for pickling and also good for mixing with other apples for sauce. We have had heavy crops these last two years in spite of heavy frost at blossom time. The tree is fast growing and shapely, beautiful as an ornamental lawn tree. 3-4 ft., \$1.00; 5-6 ft., \$1.75.

Chestnut—A recent introduction of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, it fills a long-felt and definite need for the home fruit grower. Ripening just after the Whitney, it will keep for two months. This is good news for school children. Its large size and the nut-like flavor of its crisp flesh make it a favorite for eating. The tree is heavy bearing and hardy. 2-4 ft., each \$1.25.

Virginia—At the Northwest School and Station at Crookston this tree is highly recommended. It is a good standard size crab 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Whitney—An old favorite. Very large, a treat to eat. Well known and well liked. 3-4 ft., \$1.00.

Large Plums

Kaga—This has been our most reliable plum. Always bears a lot of apricot flavored fruit. It has a flavor all its own for eating and canning. 3-4 ft., each \$1.40.

Pipestone—This new one from our fruit breeding farm appears to be the best Minnesota variety for us. The tree grows fast and has the largest plum of any we can grow. Think of having plums nearly two inches across with a fine flavor and you can imagine the pleasure you can have in picking and eating them. Good for canning. 3-4 feet, each \$1.40.

Minnesota No. 101 Plum looks most promising. Strong and fast growing hardy tree with fruit that can't be beat. 5-6 ft., each \$1.75.

Ember—The last to ripen, a good keeper, nice to have around for eating long after the other plums have gone. 3-4 ft., \$1.40.

Cherry-Plum Hybrids

Compass—The old reliable that always bears a crop of good quality for canning. As with all trees in this group, it should be grown in bush form, let them branch out close to the ground. 3-4 ft. each \$1.40.

Sapa—The standard of quality in its class. Dark purple all the way through, about one inch in diameter. Swell for jam. Each \$1.40.

Oka—Large, purple flesh, the best for eating. Ripens early. 3-4 ft., \$1.40.

Opata—Green flesh, good for eating and canning. Hardest of its group. Each, \$1.40.

Korean Cherry—Another Minnesota development that is gaining attention fast. It is a dwarf bush 3 to 4 feet and a good ornamental. The cherry is very good for canning. 12-18 inch, 2 for \$1.25.

Currants

Cascade—Just lately introduced by the Minnesota station. High quality, large fruit, 2-year bushes, each 55c.

Red Lake—Has now become the nation's standard. Large berries on a strong bush, a very reliable bearer. Should be more widely grown. 2-year plants, each 55 cents.

Gooseberries

Pixwell—The introduction of this variety by Prof. Yeager of North Dakota did a great deal to encourage the growing of gooseberries. Because of the long stems on the berries they are easy to pick. The berries are large and of the best quality, fine for pie, jam, sauce, and a delight to eat fresh. Dark pink when ripe. Heavy two-year grade, 90 cents postpaid, 3 for \$2.40; two-year No. 1, 75c each, 3 for \$2.00; one-year, each 50c, 5 for \$2.00.

Grapes

Beta—Entirely hardy, useful for jam, jelly and juice. Good also as a vine for a trellis or porch. Each 50 cents.

Rhubarb

New varieties have greatly increased the popularity of rhubarb and justly so. It is high in vitamin C and appreciated especially early in the spring. These new ones are good all summer, even better. Makes the nicest shortcake, jelly, sauce and juice. Requires less sugar than older varieties.

Canada Red—Stalks are deep red all the way through and have a milder flavor. Each 75 cents, 5 for \$2.00.

Valentine—One of the newest and some say the best. Entirely red stalk all the way through. The best for freezing. Each \$1.50.

McDonald—Red skin stalks, green inside, a great favorite. Each 50c.

Asparagus

County Agent Daellenbach agrees that every home garden should have asparagus in it. It is the easiest crop to grow, one planting lasts many years, and there is a big advantage in having it available for cutting fresh. PARADISE is the newest and best variety. It has done well in the garden of Mrs. E. E. Carman in Ada. 10 plants for 50 cents, 25 for \$1.00 postpaid.

Raspberries

Are Easy to Grow

Raspberries are easy to grow, the main trouble is that they grow too much. It is important to keep down the surplus plants. A row should not be allowed to get over 18 inches wide, and leave only about four canes to the running foot.

Latham—The most widely planted, large berries, heavy yielding.

	10	25	100
Light Grade85	1.60	6.00
No. 1	1.25	3.00	11.00
Bearing Size	1.75	4.00	15.00

Sunrise is a new variety. Ripens about 10 days ahead of Latham. It has a smaller and higher quality berry. It is inclined to be over ambitious in plant making. Prices same as Latham.

Minnesota 352—Looks very promising as an early variety. Large berries on a strong cane. 10 for \$2.00.
Postpaid.

Strawberries

In order to get the best out of strawberries you have to grow your own. Just a small patch will supply a lot of berries. They like ground with a lot of humus. It is well to have the main crop from the June bearing kinds, and have enough everbearing for fresh berries in the fall. Strawberry plants must be planted at the right depth and the roots firmly packed. Care must be used to see that all roots are below the level of the ground to prevent their drying out, but the top, or crown of the plant must not be covered or the plant will choke. If the plants cannot be planted as soon as received, they should be heeled in the ground in some shady place. We grow our own strawberry plants and send out fresh plants well packed.

Gem Everbearing—The most widely grown of the everbearers. Will bear a good crop in the fall if planted early in the spring. The earlier planted the better. 25 plants for \$1.50, 50 plants for \$2.25, 100 for \$4.00. Postpaid.

Evermore Everbearing—This is a better quality berry than the Gem but under our conditions do not bear as much. Carl Ash, county agent at Crookston, has had good results growing everbearing varieties in the hill system, keeping all runners off. He says he gets a good crop the first season that way. Prices same as Gem.

Premier June Bearing—The first to ripen and still maintains a long season. A good dependable berry. 25 plants for \$1.25, 50 for \$2.10, 100 for \$4.00 postpaid.

Arrowhead June Bearing—This new introduction from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm ranks well at the top with the other fine products from this station. The Arrowhead is particularly adapted to northern conditions, not only do the plants stand a lot of cold weather, but the flowers are also frost resistant. In addition to its productivity of plants and fruits, the quality of the berries is absolute tops in every respect, for eating, canning, jam, and freezing. It is excellent for market, too, because of its firmness and attractiveness. It is a favorite at the Morden, Manitoba station where it has been grown for several years. Because the plants set so many runners they should be planted further apart than others. We set them at least three feet apart in the rows. 25 for \$1.50; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00 postpaid; 1000 for \$35.00 not prepaid.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

“It’s not a home until it is planted”

And the first thing to plant should be a tree. It takes longer for a tree to become effective, so the sooner it is planted the better. In planting large trees it is very important that they have good root systems. This means that they must have enough of the fine feeder roots to give them a good start. We cut the roots of the trees in the nursery row often enough to produce plenty fibrous roots. As an added service, we prune the trees properly before shipping.

Green Ash—A good tree to grow where space is limited. It grows tall, but does not have a wide top. Has good fall colors. Not bothered much by insects and diseases. 8 to 10 feet, each \$2.50. 5-6 ft., \$1.00.

Birch, White—Always good looking, but particularly so in the winter time if planted together with evergreens, golden willow and red dogwood. 4-5 feet, each \$1.50; 5-6 ft., \$2.00.

Weeping Birch—This aristocrat of the lawn grows fast if kept well watered. One of the most difficult to start, but well worth trying. 5-6 ft., each \$4; 7-8 ft., \$6.

Hopa Crab—When this tree is at its best, it is the prettiest thing imaginable. The flowers are dark pink and just cover the tree. It is especially nice when planted near other white flowering apple trees. It is an excellent pollinator for other apple trees. 5 to 6 feet, each \$2.00.

American Elm—The standard shade and boulevard tree. The 8 to 10 ft. size is perhaps the best average size to use. Each \$2.00; 6-8 ft., \$1.50; 5-6 ft., \$1.00.

Horse Chestnut or Ohio Buckeye—A medium sized tree with white flowers in the spring and gorgeous coloring in the fall, 4 to 5 ft., each \$1.50.

Mountain Ash—This tree is found in abundance in eastern Minnesota, growing wild. It likes plenty moisture and does best if grown like a bush. 4-5 ft., each \$1.00.

May Day Tree—Grows to about 12 ft. in shrub form. Flowers appear very early in the spring. They resemble the chokecherry but many times as large. Very valuable in the landscape picture. 2-3 ft., strong grade, each \$1.00.

Golden Willow—It can be used either as a tree or a shrub. As it grows older it should be cut back nearly to the ground to produce new growth. A good ornamental tree for winter. At the Morden station willows are used freely for ornamental purposes. There they are cut to the ground every spring, thus producing a great number of long slender branches. 2-3 ft., each 35c.

Hedges

For a tall hedge, **Honeysuckle** serves the purpose to better advantage than most shrubs because of its rapid growth and adaptability to severe conditions. For windbreak purposes it is ideal, as it grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. In May the bush is full of flowers, followed later on in the summer with red berries. 12-18 inch, 100 for \$15.

Shrubs

What a difference a few good shrubs make! They will transform a barren and uninviting yard to a place of beauty, will be a source of joy to the family, and attract favorable attention of the public.

While in the past flowering shrubs have been mostly used, more consideration should be given to the foliage, shape, ultimate size, fall coloring, and winter effects. Provision should also be made for a succession of bloom and a good year around appearance. Many places have only the Spirea or Bridal Wreath planted. This is a very fine shrub and does perhaps merit first place, but suppose they freeze down in the winter, or a late frost nips them, there will be no flowers for the season. On the other hand, a good planting will consist of a collection of shrubs with a different interest throughout the whole year.

The prices quoted below are for a good No. one grade, with good roots and well balanced top. Figures after the names indicate ultimate height.

Barberry—Does best where it can have plenty moisture. Very good for a low shrub, grows up to three feet high, is dense and compact. The leaves turn to brilliant colors in the fall followed by an abundance of red berries that hang on all winter. The thorns on the branches are good as protection against dogs, making the bush useful for planting in front of evergreens, with which it harmonizes very well because of its low growth and good color. Heavy grade, \$1.00.

Caragana Pygmea—3 ft. The best low shrub for dry locations. Very dense in leaf and stems, yellow flowers in May, 18-24 in., \$1.00.

Cranberry, Highbush—6-8 ft. A very desirable shrub. White flowers in the spring, many red berries in the fall that are good for jelly, and much enjoyed by the birds. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Cistena—Purple Leaf Cherry, 5-6 ft. The reddish purple leaves give color to the landscape for the whole summer. Shows up nicely with white buildings, and combines to good advantage with evergreens, tamarix, Russian olive, and shrubs with white flowers, 2-3 ft., \$1.25.

Cotoneaster Acutifolia—6 ft. A most useful shrub. Will fit in most any place. Its glossy dark green leaves are the first out in the spring, and last to go in the fall. The fall coloring is superb as the leaves turn. Good for dry places. 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 18-24 inch, 65 cents.

Red Twig Dogwood—6-8 ft. At the top of the list for winter. The bright red bark makes a very pleasing contrast with evergreens, snow and white buildings. 2-3 ft., each 75 cents.

Euonymous Attropurpurea—6-8 ft. A shrub with a name like this one must have something that warrants its use, and it surely has. Of the many kinds of shrubs planted at the City Park at Ada, this one attracted more attention than the others last fall because of the red color of its leaves in September, and the abundance of pink berries that show after the leaves fall. 3-4 ft., each \$1.50.

Dwarf Ninebark—5 ft. Useful as a foliage shrub, it is unusually dense and the leaves stay green long after the leaves of other shrubs have gone. 2-3 ft., each 75 cents.

Flowering Currant—5-6 ft. While this shrub should not be used in the most prominent place because it is not so pretty in the summer, it should have some place in the landscape picture for the sake of the very early fragrant yellow flowers. Will grow under severe conditions. 2-3 ft., 85 cents.

Flowering Plum—5-7 ft., No shrub is more suited to herald the opening of the growing season than this one. When the wild plum is all white with its blossoms, the double flowering plum is covered with large double pink flowers. Makes an elegant showing with other plums and Snowgarland Spirea. 2-3 ft., each \$1.50.

Zabeli Honeysuckle—8 ft. and up. For background, screen and windbreak, this fast-growing, hardy shrub can't be beat. The newer ones we have now have a good red flower. 18-24 inch, 75 cents; 2-3 ft., each \$1; 12-18 in., 50c.

Hydrangea, Hills of Snow—3 ft. Immense white flowers in July-August. Likes shade and moisture. 18-24 in., \$1.00.

Hydrangea P. G.—Large cone-shaped flowers open white and then turn pink. Season, September, 18-24 in., \$1.00.

Persian Lilacs—6-8 ft. Its flowers resemble the old variety, but are lighter in color. Its leaves are only one-third the size, its branches thinner and many more of them. Its branches and blooms close to the ground, but does **not** send up suckers. An excellent shrub for the north. 2-3 ft., each \$1.

Mock Orange, Virginal—A very valuable new shrub, the large semi-double flowers just simply cover the 5-foot bush late in June when few shrubs are blooming. A strong point in its favor is its orange blossom fragrance. 2-3 ft., each \$1.25.

Minnesota Snowflake Mock Orange—An improvement over Virginal. Originated near Minneapolis. 18-24 inch, each \$1.25.

Potentilla Fruiticosa—2 ft. Perhaps this long name was given it because it has such a long blooming season. Numerous small single yellow flowers appear late in the spring and keep on all summer. Very hardy and drought resistant. 18-24 inch, 75 cents.

Russian Sandthorn—For use as a color contrast this tall shrub with shiny gray leaves is useful. In common with other silver leaved plants such as the Russian Olive and Buffalo Berry, it does well in and prefers dry locations. The flowers are of two kinds, perfect and imperfect, so it is only the plants with the perfect flowers that have berries. Those that do have them are usually heavily loaded with golden berries that hang on into the winter. 18-24 inch, each 75 cents, 3 for \$2.00.

Spirea Van Houetti—Commonly called Bridal-wreath. Justly deserves its high favor. Its graceful arching branches are covered with masses of white flowers in May. It also has a nice purplish color to the leaves in the late fall. 2-3 ft., heavy grade, \$1.00.

Ash Leaved Spirea—5-6 ft. A vigorous, fast-growing variety having long spikes of white flowers in midsummer. Good for shade or dry places. Suckers freely. Good plants, 75 cents

Golden Leaved Spirea—6-8 ft. A large full branched husky shrub with large yellow leaves. 2-3 ft., each 75 cents.

Snowgarland Spirea—5 ft. Resembles somewhat the Van Houetti, but blossoms a week earlier. 2-3 ft. each \$1.00.

Dwarf Spirea—Red or pink flowers in July on a two-foot bush. Good spring and fall coloring. Each 75 cents.

Snowball—8 to 10 ft. An old favorite admired by everyone for its large flowers that look like snowballs. 3-year bushes, each \$1.00.

Tamarix—6-8 ft. The foliage of this shrub is something like that of asparagus, or red cedar. The color is blue green and the flower spikes which come out in the summer are pink. The foliage is good for mixing with flower bouquets. Should be cut back severely every spring. 2-3 ft., each \$1.00.

Dwarf Blue Leaf Arctic Willow—2-3 ft. The leaves on this low growing bush are very numerous and have a blue tinge. An excellent shrub where space is limited, it takes well to clipping. 2-3 ft., \$1.00.

Roses

Grootendorst—Red or pink. Often called the carnation rose because each rose is about the same size and color as a carnation. It will have as many as a dozen flowers in a cluster and blooms from June until out in October. Entirely hardy. Grows to about 3 feet. 2-year bushes, each \$1.25.

Hansa—It has large double red flowers all summer on a 5-foot bush. It will perform best if the oldest wood is kept cut out, and the new growth should also be cut back in the spring in order to keep it compact. It will, however, thrive for many years without attention. 2-year plants, each \$1.25.

Brownell Sub-zero Roses—A new race of hybrid teas that will survive our winters with a little covering. Very good two-year plants, \$1.75 each postpaid.

Ann Vanderbilt—Coppery orange semi-double, fragrant, heavy bloomer.

King Boreas—Lemon-yellow, completely double, free and abundant bloomer.

Lily Pons—White with pure yellow center, large graceful flowers.

Pink Princess—Bud rose, flowers deep pink, healthy foliage.

Peonies

No other flowers will give as much delight and satisfaction for as little care as peonies. They will, of course, do better with better care. They like cultivation, and if possible should be planted not too close to trees. Depth of planting is important. If planted deeper than two inches they may not bloom, if too shallow they will dry out. Water thoroughly when planting. After the dirt has settled, lay a board across the hole, then allow two inches between top of root and board. Price of first grade roots, white, red, or pink, \$1 each; one of each color for \$2.50, postpaid.

Fern Leaf Peony, *Tenuifolia* Flora Plena—This is the one that has leaves like a carrot. Double red, blossoms usually at Decoration Day. The best plant for cemeteries. First-class roots, each \$2.

Perennials

Every year the demand grows for hardy perennials. Among them there is a wide range of beautiful forms and colors, and by careful selection continuous bloom can be had throughout the season. Prices are prepaid.

Aconite, Bi-color—Grows to a height of about five feet, has very many blue and white flowers resembling a monk's hood which is its common name. Each 40 cents.

Aconite, Purple—Sometimes reaches a height of six feet and has a long blooming season in July. Good as a background for white phlox. Each 40c.

Bleeding Heart—A splendid plant for shady places. No. 1 plant, each 75 cents.

Minnesota Chrysanthemums—White, yellow, red, pink and lavender. Each 45c.

Coral Lily—Very pretty bright red lily, 18-24 inches high. June season. Each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Elegans Lily—This reliable red lily gives a lot of color to the flower garden in June. Height, 18 inches. Large bulbs, each 20 cents, 3 for 50c.

Maxwill Lily—One of the newest and best liked of the tall kinds, grows to a height of 6 to 7 feet, has bright orange red flowers in late July, 35c.

Regal Lily—Not too hardy, but worth growing with covering. Each 30 cents, 3 for 75c.

Delphinium—A very satisfactory perennial, blooms for a long time in June, and if cut down before the flowers form seed, will come up and bloom for a long time in the fall. Not bothered by fall frosts.

Mixed colors, each 35 cents.

Lythrum, Morden Pink—Here we have what we think should be the top-ranking perennial. Growing to a height of about 3 feet, it is covered most of the summer with pink flowers. Makes an outstanding specimen plant when grown together with other lower growing flowers such as white phlox and New Zealand delphinium. Hardy and vigorous. Each 45 cents.

Iris—Assorted colors in newer varieties, each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Painted Daisy—From a large number of seedlings we have selected some outstanding doubles in white, red and pink. These we propagate by dividing, so the plants we send out will be the same as the parent plant. Each 50c, 3 for \$1.20.

Phlox—Good varieties in red, white, lavender or pink. Each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Phlox, Dwarf Subulata—A very bright colored spring blooming plant about six inches high, at its best in late May. Fine for cemetery planting. Pink or white, each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Day Lilies—Are classed as one of the surest and most reliable perennial. Also called the lemon lily. Flowers are shaped like the wild lily, but are yellow. Dr. Regel, June blooming, and Mrs. W. H. Wyman in August and September. Each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Sass Golden Glow—Very double yellow flowers on a six-foot plant. Blooms in August and September. Good for background. Each 40 cents, 3 for \$1.00.

Mertensia—A very charming plant, blue bell-shaped flowers in May. About 18 inches high. Blooms with the tulips, and like them, the tops fade after they are through blooming. Each 30c.

Cannas—The best plant to use for round beds. The large bronze leaves give a bit of color throughout the summer. A round bed 7 feet in diameter requires 19 roots, 1 for the center, 6 for first row, and 12 for the outside row. Dormant roots, each 15 cents.

Evergreens

No planting is complete without some evergreens. Here where the winters are long we need what evergreens alone can best give us, twelve months of complete beauty and service.

Arbor Vitae—Pyramidal, as it grows it holds its pyramidal shape and keeps a good green color all winter. Should be watered good in late fall to help prevent sunburn in early spring. Does best on the east and north side of a house. Price each, 3-3½ feet, \$8; 30-36 inch, \$7.00.

Arbor Vitae, Siberian—Grows naturally in a round shape, but is easily trimmed. It is our favorite for foundation planting, very suitable for planting one on each side of the steps. Real hardy, 18-24 inch, \$5.50.

Dundee Juniper—Pyramidal shape, good green color in the summer turning to a nice purplish color in the winter. 3-3½ ft., each \$9.00.

Savin Juniper—A very satisfactory spreading type. Can be pruned to any desired shape. 24-30 inch, \$7.00.

Mugho Pine—The best of the dwarfs. Can be trimmed to any shape. Should always be pruned just after it has made most of its growth in June. Otherwise it will get too open and coarse. All the junipers that are used for foundation planting need regular pruning at least once a year in order to maintain their compactness and prevent their growing too tall. This is easily done with a sharp scissor. Price of Mugho Pine, balled and burlapped, 18-24 inch, \$6.00.

Scotch Pine—Grows fast, as much as two feet a year. Excellent for background where there is plenty room. 18-24 inch, balled and burlapped, each \$2.50, 24-30 inch, \$3.50.

Colorado Spruce—Does not come true to color from seed, some are dark green, some a little blue, and about 20% are blue. Hence the higher price of the blue ones. We have one of the largest stocks in the state and invite you to look them over and choose your own. Price of Colorado Blue, 24-30 inch, each \$3, 30-36 inch, \$8, 3-4 ft., \$10.00. Medium Blue, 18-24 inch, \$4, 24-30 inch, \$5.00, 30-36 inch, \$3.00, 3-4 ft, each \$7.50.

White Spruce—Fast-growing native evergreen, 2-3 ft., each \$3.00, 3-4 ft., each \$5.00.

We also have quite a variety of different kinds at different prices. Please write for prices for anything you want in the line of trees that is not listed here.

Planting Instructions

The roots of trees are something like fish, they don't like too much exposure to air, sun and wind. So when planting be sure to plant deep enough, not too deep, but the top root should be at least two inches below the level of the ground. Then leave a saucer-shaped depression around the tree large enough to hold water.

It is highly important to have the soil packed thoroughly around the roots so they can make immediate contact with the soil. This can best be done by heavy watering. If this is not convenient, the soil should be packed thoroughly with the heel of the foot, the harder the better.

If watering is necessary during the summer, put on plenty or else not any. Once a week is often enough if the ground gets a **good** soaking. It is best not to water in the late summer, late growth is more subject to winter injury. In case of a very dry fall it is advisable to really soak the tree roots before freeze-up.

In many cases it is practical to use a heavy mulch or preserving moisture and holding down the weeds. If this is done the lower part of the shrub or tree should be mounded up with dirt in the fall for protection against mice. Small fruit trees can be wrapped with burlap as a guard against winter damage by rabbits. A wire screen or mound of dirt should be placed around fruit trees for keeping the mice away.

Order Early!

You are then assured of getting the stock you want and it helps us in lining up our work. Orders amounting to \$10.00 and over and mailed before March 15 will be entitled to one of these free premiums:

1. Five Coral or Elegans Lilies.
2. One White Peony.
3. Five Perennial Plants, our selection.
4. One Spirea, V. H., 2-3 feet.
5. Two Pixwell Gooseberry.
6. Five Latham Raspberry Plants.

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Fertile, Minnesota



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“LIVE AT HOME AND LIKE IT”

This book fills a long-felt need of a practical book on horticulture for us in the north. Part one tells how plants grow, how they are propagated; pest control, pruning, care and maintenance. Part two deals with ornamental horticulture; gives suggestions for landscaping, tells how to prune and plant shrubs; gives a list of hardy trees and shrubs. Part three gives the fundamentals of fruit growing with a complete spray program, and the book ends with several chapters on the growing of vegetables.

The author, Franc P. Daniels, has had thirty years' experience as a fruit grower and nurseryman at Long Lake, Minn., and taught horticulture at the University Farm School, where we first learned the rudiments of our present interesting work.

The price of the book is only \$1.00 postpaid, and amateurs as well as experienced gardeners will say it is the best investment they could make.

**THIS BOOK WILL BE GIVEN FREE WITH
AN ORDER FOR \$20.00 TO THOSE
REQUESTING IT.**

GUARANTEE

Any tree or plant that fails to grow the first season will be replaced at one-half price. While we do our best to deliver the goods the way we should, errors will occur. Please call our attention to any mistakes. We are not satisfied unless our customers are.

TERMS—Cash with order, or 25% down and balance C. O. D. Prices are F. O. B. Fertile except as noted.

PLANT A TREE

Plant a tree and there may spring
Refuge where the birds may sing;
Beauty for the seeing eye,
Comfort for the passerby;
Strength for shelter from the storm,
Coolness when the days are warm;
Years and years of joy maybe—
If today you plant a tree.
Plant a tree and there may grow
Friendliness that all may know;
Courage that will hearts inspire
To lift thoughts and motives higher
Kindliness and hope and cheer
Growing stronger every year—
And these things may come maybe
If today you plant a tree.

—Lucile Ruchle